

THE CHAMPION CHRONICLE

VOLUME 20

CHAMPION, ALBERTA THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST 1938

NUMBER 95

McIntyre & Company

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"Your Hardware Merchants"
 AND WESTINGHOUSE DEALER

CANADA YEAR BOOK NOW READY

The publication of the 1938 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Eiler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the

Dominion. This new addition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

Persons requiring the year book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Next Monday, being Labor Day, the local schools will be closed.



USED CARS

ALL MAKES
ALL MODELS

40 CARS CARS 40
To Pick From
Priced at \$50.00 and up
Re-Conditioned
Extra Special-- Beatty copper
tub, gas driven power \$45.00
washer, going at

See W. I. HARRIS
 CHAMPION, ALBERTA

The Importance of Price

To the wheat producer the price of his product is a matter of first importance. That is why the Alberta Wheat Pool fights so strenuously for price protection. Single-handed amidst the trade, it has striven to place the wheat price question in its proper light before all Canada.

In such a campaign it needs support and encouragement from the farm population.

This can best be done by delivering grain to
ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

W. L. GRAHAM

Tip Top Tailors Special
REPRESENTATIVE, will be here
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

REAL VALUES IN WANTED MERCHANDISE

Pocket Ben watches, unbreakable crystals, ea.	\$1.69
Colgate's Dental Cream, per tube	18c
O'Ceard Polish, large size bottle	43c
Sanitary fly coils, 2 dozen for	40c
Snap Hand Cleaner, per box	17c
Lemon Extract, 4 oz. bottle each	37c
Pineapple, sliced per can	10c
Baker's Cooking Chocolate, per bar	9c
Red Rose Tea, per pound	49c
Green Tomatoes for pickles, per case 40 lbs.	\$1.25
Cooking Apples, per case	\$1.49
B. C. Prunes, per case	\$1.10
Golden Leaf Cheese, 2 pound Carton	55c
Crazy Crystals, per carton	75c
Royal crown soap, 6 bar carton, each	19c

Phone 34 McCULLOUGH BROS. Phone 34

CHAMPION, ALBERTA

CHAMPION SCHOOLS REOPEN TODAY

There seems to be unusual interest in the reopening of school which opened today, Thursday, September 1. Perhaps this is due to the renovating activities going on at the school for the past month. The interior of the High School has received a complete coat of paint and varnish. The improvement is so obvious and so satisfactory, that it should prove an inspiration for both teachers and pupils to do their best work. The Public School has also been redecorated where it was needed. Many necessary repairs were made to put the schools in good shape for the fall term. A greatly increased High School enrollment has made it necessary to purchase new desks for one of the rooms.

An unprecedented number of beginners are expected this year, necessitating a reorganization of the Public School. Miss Holm is to have charge of Grades 1 and 2, Miss McCullough, Grades 3, 4 and 5, and Mr. Farries Grades 6 and 7.

The new programme of studies is to be introduced in Grade 11 this year. Typewriting and Music will be new High School subjects offered. The School Board has purchased ten factory reconditioned typewriters and there is considerable interest shown by prospective students in the Typewriting Course. Music is now a compulsory High School subject for Normal Entrance.

No changes have been made in the High School staff this year. Mr. Baker, the Principal, will teach Mathematics, Science, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Music and Health, Miss Schulz, English, Social Studies, Typewriting, French and Health and Mr. Lindstedt, Science, Mathematics, English, Latin, Dramatics and Health. Each teacher will have charge of from eleven to thirteen units.

LOCALS

On Wednesday, August 24th Miss Edna Orr was the guest of honor at a party held by the pupils of the Red Cross School at the home of Mrs. W. M. Snow Vulean. Miss Helen Dunham on behalf of her school mates presented Miss Orr with a Cutex Marquise Set as a farewell token.

Beautiful bouquets of late fall flowers are being brought into town from the flower garden of Al Miller. The gladioli to behold. Bearing numerous blossoms, they are magnificent in their colours of pale pink white and flame. Other fall flowers abound in numbers and the bouquets made up of the numerous species, would do honor at any flower show.

Just Another!

BARN BURNED

SPRING COULEE, August 27—Sunday morning the barn and granary on W. Henry's farm, four miles north of town, were burned to the ground. All the harness, tools and sundry other articles were burned. Cause of the fire is unknown. NO INSURANCE WAS CARRIED.

You Might be Next?

USE YOUR BETTER JUDGMENT—AND—

INSURE TODAY

G. K. McLean

LOCALS

Rev. Canon Winter is back from a holiday spent at Banff.

Mrs. Ed. Selland is visiting at Medicine Hat this week.

Mrs. M. Gemulini, Rita and Linda, and F. Hamilton were Lethbridge visitors on Monday.

Miss Margaret Gatenby has been the guest of Miss Betty Caldwell this week.

Miss Patsy Ann St. Peter who has been visiting in town returned to Milk River this week.

Malcolm Taylor, who has spent the summer in Vancouver, returned to town Tuesday.

Levi Ayotte of Gardena, California, is in town looking after farming interests.

Miss Helen Holm, who has been holidaying in the States, returned to her home here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Renaldi had as their guests on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. DeMar and family of Carmangay.

Holy Communion Service for the Anglican Congregation will be held at 11 a. m. on the 4th Sept. in the Community Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clapp are returning to their home and business here. Mr. Clapp having sold his business in Bowden.

Miss Beverley Roberts of Barons and Miss Phyllis Chamberlain have returned from a holiday with friends in Crossfield Alta.

Mrs. J. D. Henderson, Mrs. G. M. Campbell, Mrs. Jack McLeod and Mrs. H. T. Lamont spent a few days this week visiting in Taber.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Ashmore and family are moving out to the mine to take up residence. Mr. Ashmore having secured steady employment there.

Mrs. F. Clever accompanied by Miss Louretta Clever, Mrs. W. A. McIntyre and Mrs. Guy Volsey, spent Thursday in Lethbridge.

Mrs. Adam Ferguson and L. Quaita Lohmberg, who have been visiting at points in Dakota and Minnesota, returned to town this week.

The Champion Ladies Social Credit Group will meet at the home of Mrs. Norman Patterson Tuesday Sept. 6th. Those wishing transportation please be at the church at 2.30 p. m.

Mrs. Jack Kulpas of Lethbridge has been a visitor in town during the past week. While here she was the guest of honor at two teas, claiming Mrs. D. D. Farmer and Mrs. C. Williamson as hostesses.

Rev. Peter Dawson, M. S. Dawson and family are returning from their holiday here this week. During the absence of Mr. Dawson, the United Church services have been conducted by Rev. Dobson of Vulcan.

N. M. St. Peter of Milk River, visited Champion Thursday, returning from Milo where he was looking over farming interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Horne and family will take up residence shortly in the house owned by Mr. A. Versluis.

WHEAT ROLLS IN FROM DISTRICT FARMS

Approximately 112,000 bushels of wheat has been shipped from Champion up to date. This is only a small portion of the wheat that will be harvested in this district. Several farmers are binning as much wheat as they have room on the farm for, others are hauling the majority of their crop to town. Elevators are busy at present from six o'clock in the morning until 12 at night. No congestion in any of the grain houses has appeared, however, due to the fact that cars are plentiful.

The wheat is yielding from 9 to 25 bushels per acre and weighing from 58 to 63. Fred Fleming brought in a beautiful sample of grain which weighed 63 lbs. and graded No. 1 Northern.

Yields have been most satisfactory, although some disappointment has been met in the fields of heavier grain. They have been yielding lighter than was expected, due undoubtedly to lack of moisture while filling.

While the dry weather is ideal for harvest, rains later in the fall will be appreciated, as the rainfall registered up to date is several inches below that of last year at this date.

Threshing in the district west is well advanced while in the east it is just commencing. Other portions of the district are around 60% completed.

HARD SURFACING ALBERTA SYSTEM

Some 200 miles of Alberta highway have been given bituminous surfacing this season, according to an official report which the Alberta Motor Association has received from the provincial public works department.

Started earlier in the year, many of these bituminous surfacing projects have been completed, leaving only a few to be finished in the next few weeks. The "seal coat", which is second course surfacing, has been laid on an extensive part of the main highway system this year. Stretches between Edmonton and Millet, Calgary to Banff and Calgary to Okotoks, have been included in the "seal coat" program.

The public works department also has been engaged with 127 miles of gravel surfacing and 69 miles of grading, all forming part of the current season's program.

Given fair weather conditions, the program undertaken last spring and summer will be completed shortly, according to officials of the public works department.

Thus the provincial highway system is being improved to make Alberta all the more attractive to the motor tourist.

Miss Phyllis Ashmore was a winner of the first free Air-linette at McCullough's.

Mr. Irwin, who is returning from a holiday trip to points in Ontario and in Saskatchewan, stopped off here to visit his nephew, R. I. Baker, enroute to his home in Burnaby, B. C.

Farmer's Hardware

For Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Marshall Wells Famous Oils and Greases

FUNERAL DIRECTOR @ EMBALLER

Residence 25 TELEPHONES Store 12

COOL DAYS ARE COMING MEN!

Drop in and see our Zipper Jackets.

NORTHERN—Dress and Work Shirts.

And don't forget—Leckie Shoes

CAMPBELL'S

BARGAIN FARES

for Fall Vacations

to
PACIFIC COAST
SEPT. 3 to 11

VANCOUVER - VICTORIA
 NAINAIMO

CHOICE OF TRAVEL
 IN COACHES - TOURIST or
 STANDARD SLEEPERS

Fares slightly higher for Tourist or Standard Sleepers in addition to usual charges

RETURN LIMIT 30 DAYS
 in addition to date of sale

STOPOVERS ALLOWED
 at Stations Calgary, Nelson and West

For Fares, Train Service and full information ask

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OLD MISTAKES AVOIDED IN TURNER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

The ordinary development of the Turner Valley oil field has been one of the brightest spots in history of the oil industry.

Discovery of a major oil field has frequently been followed by economic disorder, resulting in heavy loss and grievous waste.

This happens because the new field has to find its market, a process which means displacement of previous sources of supply, and conditions of surplus which upset sound business practices.

As soon as it was determined that there were large supplies of oil in Alberta, the major oil fields were opened importing from Montana. They negotiated with the railways for a new freight rate schedule to allow Turner Valley crude to serve the entire prairie area.

This produces reductions. This year these price cuts will mean a saving of \$4 millions to prairie consumers on purchases of petroleum products.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CHRONICLE

A Visit Of Significance

While the distinguished visitor had little to say publicly as to the purpose of his visit and nothing of what the outcome might portend, the surprise visit of Marshall Sir Edward Ellington of London, England, an emissary of the Royal Air Force, to the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta recently may have results of far-reaching importance, not only to the producers of crude oil themselves but to the entire Western world.

If representations made to Sir Edward by Turner Valley producers of crude oil come to fruition, the time is perhaps not far distant when highly refined gasoline supplied for the exacting purposes of aviation may be shipped to Great Britain or elsewhere for quantities in considerable quantities, with the Royal Air Force as consumer and consignee. This, at any rate, is the hope of producers who are of the opinion that Alberta crude, when properly processed, is eminently suitable for the entire Western because of its high octane content, an opinion which was endorsed by Sir Edward himself.

If the claims of the producers as to suitability of the product can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the British authorities it is quite within the realm of possibility that a new market for what is now a surplus commodity will be opened up as a result of Sir Edward Ellington's visit and investigations.

Not So Very Surprising

Although Sir Edward's visit was a surprise to the extent that presumably no one in the prairie provinces had any advance intimation of it, it is not after all very surprising that the British authorities should by this time be taking some cognizance of, and interest in, the output and potentialities of the Turner Valley oil field.

As a producer of crude of high quality with great potential capacity, the Turner Valley field is no longer in the experimental stage. Sufficient of its output has been marketed and sufficient tests have been made to demonstrate beyond any doubt that it is a reservoir of great extent and great capacity; indeed claims have been made without contradiction that it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the British Empire.

Under these circumstances and with the consumption of gasoline by the Royal Air Force growing by leaps and bounds as Britain strengthens her aerial arm of defense against aggression from other ways towards solving the possible speed, it should not occasion any great surprise if those in charge of the Empire's defence should include a field of this magnitude in their survey of all available supplies of a commodity which there is an increasing demand in times of peace and of which ample and safe supplies in the event of war, would be a vital necessity.

Would Solve Problems

It is certain that if contracts could be entered into with the British government, or some concern acting on behalf of the British government, for the supply of substantial quantities of either the crude oil or the refined product, the Turner Valley field would be a wide vista of opportunity. There is the possibility, for instance, that the British government might regard the Alberta oil pool of sufficient potential, if not immediate, value, to be willing to subsidize the construction of a pipeline to the head of the Great Lakes or to Chicago or to Hudson Bay, to ensure the availability of a supply source in the event of other sources being shut off.

Either project would be of great value to Great Britain in an emergency and the former particularly would be of additional use to the producers in marketing their surplus oil for commercial use in Eastern Canada. A subsidized pipeline to the head of the Great Lakes would undoubtedly enable Alberta oil to compete on an economic basis with Mid-Continent oil in the eastern markets.

Then, too, the great strides being made in development of aviation in Canada, both military and commercial, betokens a permanently widening market for Alberta crude in the west with the prospect of an increasing market in the east, if the cost of transportation can be reduced to an economic level. A subsidized pipeline line might meet this requirement if the railways are unwilling or unable to grant further concessions in carrying charges.

Should Be Pressed Home

Certainly these prospects and possibilities are worthy of serious investigation and it is to be presumed that the producers themselves will not let an opportunity slip to press their claims for consideration with the greatest possible vigor.

Any output which will enable Alberta oil producers to market their product to full capacity, and thus a wide vista of opportunity, not only to the oil industry itself but to all other industries with which it may be linked, not excluding agriculture. It should have the effect of cheapening the product to the consumer in the prairie provinces and to the other industries which a flourishing oil industry might be expected to foster should appear an expanding outlet for agricultural products.

No Use For Revolvers

A Perfect Specimen

Law-Abiding Canadian Citizens Do Not Carry Them

The average law-abiding citizen of Canada would be surprised to find a revolver in his hip pocket than a stick of dynamite. It simply does not occur to him that when he is in the consumer in the prairie provinces, he should carry such a weapon in the pocket of his car. Far too many revolvers are privately owned, but great numbers of them are war souvenirs, probably not discharged in many years. The situation in the United States is quite different. Any proposal there for control of revolvers and pistols arouses resentment and strong opposition. In most States it is lawful for men to carry revolvers, and a common practice—Ottawa Journal.

Heating Power Of Sun

The sun exerts tremendous heating power on the earth. One acre of the sun's surface receives heat equivalent in power to 250 tons of the best anthracite coal in a three-month period. No less than seven tons of sunlight fall on the car every hour at a speed of 180,000 miles per second.

A new British process to keep wool from shrinking is gaining wide interest among textile manufacturers in England.

THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT

Get one of the new large economy size—very economical—available in smaller, regular size.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN"

May Not Pass Test

Inventor Of Ice Cream Vegetables

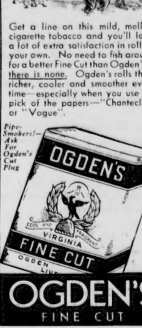
Thinks He Has Something

Philip Wenger of Irvington, New Jersey, insists his invention is ice cream, but whether the public will like it remains to be tested. Wenger, an ice cream maker, announced his tomato sherbert and said other vegetable flavors, including lima bean, green pea and spinach, would follow soon.

Because they gave bread to the starving mob at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, of France, were popularly named "The Baker" and "The Baker's Wife."

"HOOK UP WITH OGDEN'S"

Get a line on this mild, mellow cigarette tobacco and you'll land a lot of business for yourself and your own. No need to fish OGDEN'S for a better fine cut than OGDEN'S. OGDEN'S is richer, cooler and smoother every time—especially when you use the pick of the papers—Chancellor or "Vogue."



Both From Same Ship

Lutine Bell Struck Twice When Bar Of Gold Recovered

At sixteen minutes past ten on a recent Friday morning, states the London Times, the "Lutine Bell" at Lloyd's was struck twice; and in the sudden silence the Caller announced that a bar of gold had been recovered from the Lutine.

Bell and bar both come from the same ship. That, it is said, is only a coincidence; but it adds to the thrill of a moment which even purists in language might be induced to call dramatic. The bell was recovered in 1858; and for now nearly 80 years it has hung in the centre of the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's, where it is struck to call silence for important news, once for bad news and twice for good.

The bar was recovered on Friday. But the bell had been at the bottom of the sea for 60 years when it was recovered, and the bar had been at the bottom of the sea for one hundred and thirty-nine years before the bell was struck to announce its recovery.

THEY ALL ADVERTISE

By Eds Hayes

A hen is not supposed to have such common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg a rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to thank for it. But not the least, most roosters have enough good sense to crow.

The public most despised of beasts. Has a persistent way Of letting folks know he's around By his industry.

The busy little bees they buzz, Bulls bellow and cows moo, The watchdog barks and benders quack, And doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks, Pigs grunt and robins sing, And even serpents know enough To hiss before they sting.

Be a man, and be a peepster. That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate.

MEAT COOL PLIES

Wealthy Man Piles 600 Miles To Get What He Wanted

Walker F. Leman, wealthy apartment dweller in Miami, Fla., in his private plane from his plantation at Georgetown, S.C., recently, just to buy some steaks and lamb chops, 60-mile journey that cost \$88.04 for gasoline alone.

He explained to curious airport attendants that he and his Negro cook had loaded a collection of sirloin, prime ribs, and 40 pounds of lamb chops into the ship, that he had sampled the meat from his favorite butcher at Miami when he was in port on his yacht recently, and decided he had to have some more. The bill came to \$125.

"I couldn't buy them any place else," he said, and headed back to Georgetown after a two-hour visit.

Was Honest Anytime

One hot July day in 1932, a man in his final 110 for being drunk in Woodstock, Ont., but could not pay the full fine. He could only manage \$9.35. So the police chief paid the missing nickel, just to keep the books straight. A short time ago the man returned, and solemnly handed the chief the five-cent deficit.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, India, has an annual income of \$10,000,000 from his personal estate.

Growing In Importance

Turkey Now Centre Of Imposing Ring Of Alliances

Turkey has become a pivot point in Europe's negotiations for preserving peace and preparations for possible war.

"The Sick Man of Europe"—as the old Ottoman Empire was known—has been the centre of an imposing ring of alliances and, spending 60 per cent of its income on rearmament, is sick no more.

Turkey has defensive alliances with Iraq, Persia and the Soviet Union. Mid-Asia to Mid-Europe, many arranged by Kemal Ataturk, dictator-president for 15 years.

With Turkey as leader, the little but well-armed states of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey—and Bulgaria, which again is on friendly terms with it, can put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field.

For many years Turkey has had a friendship alliance with Soviet Russia, and she is a signatory of the Locarno (Aachen) pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Of increasing importance are her increasingly cordial relations with the Soviet Union and the powerful democracies of western Europe, in contrast with her pre-war ties with Imperial Germany.

Some of the British credits Turkey (£16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) in a loan and credits, of which £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000) is to be used for munitions and warships.

Concessions from France in the solution of the Sanjak (Syria) of Alexandrette, which helped bring Turkey into line with the democracies to oppose the activity of the Roman-Berlin axis in the Balkans.

Some of the British credits, Turkey expects to use to buy heavy batteries guns for both banks of the Dardanelles, and the Straits, which she is re-equiping rapidly in order to make those vital passages between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean invulnerable.

Many Kinds Of Bread

Traveler Found 100 Varieties In Thirty Countries Visited

Rumance in the story of bread was found by A. C. Williams, Toronto globe-trotter who in the world tour from which he returned recently found in the 30 countries visited 100 varieties of bread. He also unearthed many strange methods of preparing and baking it. Mr. Williams was sent by the Long Foundation of Food Research, under the sponsorship of the Museum of Science and Industry Rockefeller Foundation.

Egyptian women travelling with their caravans are able to bake bread on the backs of their camels, he explained. Three women take part in the process. The first one has a small pan on the back of a camel and grinds the grain into a flour.

The second woman takes the flour to the second woman who works it into dough, while the third woman has a brazier of coals and bakes the loaves for these desert travellers.

Egyptian women also bake spread by leaving dough on a roof under a straw mat for four days, he said. He told of herdsmen on the Hortobagy Plains, Hungary, who expect to have their sheep and lambs when he returns. At the end of this ten-day period their wives bake fresh loaves, and carry them to their husbands.

Bread is a symbol in some countries and at a wedding in Czechoslovakia which he attended the bride walked through the streets with a loaf of bread, which she distributed to people she met. This gesture was symbolic of the hope that the bride would never want for bread.

Question Answered

The Duke of Devonshire was once asked by a rather ostentatious contemporary why he invariably travelled in third class, could he not be reputed to be such a rich man, as well as of the so-called "cream" of British nobility.

"Simply because there happens to be no fourth," was the swift reply.

Quick Service Record

A new record was set up through the Royal visit to France. Paris telephonists connected the Queen with London in 36 seconds. Her Majesty telephoned every morning to the Princess before official ceremonies began and there was no effort to put the call through swiftly.

Pittsburgh gasoline service station has taken on some girl attendants. The proprietor says the idea will spread, but that depends on the number of smiles to the gallon.

Mussolini has ordered all government civilian employees to wear uniforms henceforth in working hours.

Midget Sun Is Powerful

Electric Light So Hot It Has To Be Water-Cooled

A brilliant new electric light, in which a midget sun, one-fifth as bright as the real sun, shines through a miniature Niagara Falls, has been announced.

The light itself is no bigger than a pin-head but it is so hot it would destroy itself were it not constantly cooled by a waterfall which pours three quarts of water over it every minute.

The "sun" and the "Niagara" together are small enough to be housed in a glass tube the size of a shotgun cartridge.

The lamp, developed in the General Electric Company laboratories at Nela Park, Cleveland, produces 1,000 watts from a mercury arc. It consists of two glass tubes, one within the other. The small tube is of quartz. Within it is the midget sun, a globe of mercury and a trace of argon gas. Between this quartz tube, about as big as a cigarette, and the other glass case flows the waterfall.

Although the water absorbs 80 per cent of the heat generated, it does not virtually all the ultra-violet rays of the light, to pass through. This gives the new lamp promising therapeutic possibilities.

Even greater value for the lamp was seen in photo-engraving processes, because, General Electric engineers said, the mercury arc "can neither wander nor wobble." This steadiness makes possible engravings with "an almost perfect screen, each dot of which when viewed under the microscope, appears astonishingly clear cut."

SELECTED RECIPES

MUFFINS

1 1/2 cups pastry flour
1/2 cup S. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch
2 1/2 cups baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup milk
1 egg well beaten
1 tablespoon melted butter
Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk and egg. Make into a stiff dough. Make into balls. Bake at 350° for 20 minutes. For variety add 1/2 cup chopped bacon, or 1/2 cup grated cheese, or 1/2 cup of raisins, with a little spice if liked, or blueberries.

BAISIN DE LUNE PIE

2 1/2 cups milk
1/2 cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons S. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch
2 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup seedless raisins
1 teaspoon vanilla
Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler. Mix sugar with corn starch, moisten with milk, add to the scalded milk and blend thoroughly. Pour into hot milk and stir until thick and smooth. Add raisins, butter, and beat well. Remove from fire, add vanilla and pour into a baked pastry shell. Spread with meringue and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.).

Alaska Uses Frozen Bread

Practical use of frozen bread is reported from Fairbanks, Alaska. Freshly-baked bread is quick-frozen at 20 below F., and is shipped by train or aeroplane to retail distributors who store it in quick-freezers until the consumer requires it to be defrosted.

Anxiety was caused in Kenya by the delay in arrival of the rainy season. Known as the "long rains," the wet season usually lasts from April to June but it did not begin until the end of May, when rain fell throughout the land.

Jellyfish contain between 90 and 98 per cent. water.

OVERHEARD AT THE BRIDGE PARTY...

I WRAP ALL MY LEFT-OVERS IN PARA-SANI! ... IT KEEPS THEM SO FRESH... I NEVER WASTE A THING!

MADE IN CANADA
HEAVY WAXED PAPER
HEAVY WAXED PAPER
HEAVY WAXED PAPER

PARA-SANI
Heavy WAXED PAPER

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

Once you sweeten your morning cereal with BEE HIVE Syrup you'll know how good cereal can taste.

TRY IT TOMORROW

Britain Has Long Purse

In Building Armaments She Could Outstrip Any Rival

Great Britain has to-day reason to be thankful that many years ago she pulled herself out of the depression and set her economic house in order for that achievement, gives her the assurance that she can outstrip all her rivals in the armaments race. In the House of Commons recently, Sir John Simon gave some figures to show what expenditure on armaments meant. The destroyer of to-day is nearly twice as big and costs four times as much as that of 1912. The cruiser also costs four times as much. The pre-war battleship of 20,000 tons cost \$25,000,000. The modern 35,000-ton cruiser cost the staggering sum of 18,000,000. Aeroplanes also are far more expensive than the best machines used in the last war.

The increase in cost is due not only to size but to science, as all fighting weapons are more complicated and the operations additional complication adds a few pennies to the cost. It needs a long purse to stand such a strain, and Britain has the longest purse in Europe. When the figures of German air expansion are guessed, and the estimate appears terrifying, it is to be remembered that such a prodigious pace cannot be kept up indefinitely and that, given a period of peace, the country with the largest resources is the country that will win the race. A few months ago a chain, and Britain has the longest chain in Europe. When the figures of German air expansion are guessed, and the estimate appears terrifying, it is to be remembered that such a prodigious pace cannot be kept up indefinitely and that, given a period of peace, the country with the largest resources is the country that will win the race. A few months ago a chain, and Britain has the longest chain in Europe. When the figures of German air expansion are guessed, and the estimate appears terrifying, it is to be remembered that such a prodigious pace cannot be kept up indefinitely and that, given a period of peace, the country with the largest resources is the country that will win the race. A few months ago a chain, and Britain has the longest chain in Europe.

Exhibits From Canada

Attracted Much Attention At Agricultural Show In Wales

Canadian fur furs, a wide range of Canadian agricultural machinery, Canadian wire fencing, tree-stump pullers, cattle feed grinders, and many other exhibits attracted much attention at the recent annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff, Wales. Agriculture from Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa attended the exhibition.

The Statue of Liberty cost \$200,000. It is being repaired at a cost of \$1,000,000. That's what makes antiquity valuable.



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CHAPTER III.—Continued

They were hearing the more popular regions of the camp, Hammond turned to her.

"Let's be frank. You want me to get you past Sergeant Terry. Is that it?"

"That's what is in my mind."

"In other words, take that extra dog team of mine, and the supplies I had intended to leave behind, and say they're your own?"

"It was just a desperate idea. To ask you to let me pretend to the sergeant that these things were mine, drive them through and then turn them back to you."

"After that?" asked Hammond.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I spent almost my whole life in the North—until a short time ago. If the world has to come to an end—"

She halted, as though she had said too much. Hammond was silent. They reached a fork of the icy trail; one led to Hammond's tent. "Good night," she said.

A sudden wave of impulsiveness shot through Hammond. His mitted hand touched her shoulder.

"You've given me an idea," he announced. "Get up early to-morrow. I'll have the dogs and that sled full of stuff at the restaurant a little before daylight."

He hurried on, with her gasp of gratitude faintly following him. The next morning, in the dull gray of a snow-clouded dawn, Hammond walked to the all-but-dismantled camp with Sergeant Terry. Toboggans were packed; already team after team of dogs, squatted in their harness, were spotted about the lake, the upper reaches of which led to the valley of the Caribou. There was shouting and hurried preparations.

"I see that girls' supplies came in all right last night," the sergeant said.

"Oh, yes," Hammond's voice was casual.

"Nice hitch of dogs she's got." The sergeant grinned broadly. "Well, I guess if I owned a river bed full of gold, I'd be doing the same few things myself." Diminishing the subject, he shouted, "Hie, Annie, all set!"

More and more men—and women—with pack mules, more and more teams, more sleds and toboggans assembled on the lake, until the foreground was black with humans. Hammond involuntarily looked about for Jeanne Towers. She was there, and the man saw from the way she handled her dogs that she had told him no falsehood.

At last the sergeant raised his gun. The barking reverberation of the long-barreled revolver broke crisply against the sharp morning. A cheer came from a prospector's throat, to be taken up by other men and punctuated by the high cries of women. A trapper remarked that he too had a gun, and fired it into the air. Immediately a dozen others joined him; the cries and shouts and booming of firearms rose to a thundering peak. Then as quickly came dead silence, as if these people had remembered, in one cruel journey before them, Hammond's voice sounded crisply.

"All right, string out! Slip into the trail, and start moving! Don't try to rush—you'll be a long time getting there."

A driver yelled to his dogs. One by one, others followed. What had been an indiscriminate mass of cheer-

ing humans became a long, black, crawling line. It twisted across the lake, whirled into the valley of the Caribou, which lay beyond and crawled laboriously toward the first ring of nearly two hundred miles of mountains, plateaus and valleys and lakes and icy streams, along the great white trail to a new bonanza.

Two weeks later, they were still at it, moving more slowly now along an agonizing journey, broken often by slides of loosened snow in the narrow valleys, where hills rose precipitately, or where the willows, thick and tangled, blocked progress until a trail could be cut—one that

Everyone was tired—especially Hammond. Twice a day, he must make the line of march from one end to the other, and had going to-day, a chinook had been blowing.

"Here, take this stick," he called, as he passed Jeanne Towers. "Use it to keep your snowshoes clear."

"Thanks, I've got one on this lake country—we have to hit for the plateau—the whole area is pretty bad there. Then we'll drop down to the Litten river—going should be fairly easy after that."

"How far?" the girl asked again.

"Sixty miles. A man could make it in two days with a fresh team."

"We're going to camp as soon as we strike the end of this lake."

"And then how far?" asked Jeanne. Hammond had heard that query a hundred times in the last few days.

"Oh, we'll well over the worst of it. We'll have a tough time for awhile after we get out of this lake country—we have to hit for the plateau—the whole area is pretty bad there. Then we'll drop down to the Litten river—going should be fairly easy after that."

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particles, eyes like balls of blood from snow burn.

"How'll we ever keep in line and change wet mukluks?" he queried. "Keep 'em on, I suppose, and get frostbite?"

"We'll make stops for that." The first slash of snow had begun to drive down out of the high reaches of the mountains. "Keep moving—and stay together!"

"The flakes had become thicker now; like a sticky white shield. All in an instant, the mountains began to glow with a brilliant light."

"Stay together!" he shouted, as he worked back along the line. "Stay together!"

They had come out of a valley to a wide lake and were now well upon it. On his humpy snowshoes, Jack made the end of the line, shouting his caution, and hearing it echoed by the more experienced men of this long serpentine of gold seekers. The sound of clucking as sticks rattled against snow-gummed webs was general now. The world had become white. Once again Hammond started forward, hurrying at the blurred sight of a laggard beside the trail. With some surprise, he saw it was Jeanne Towers.

"What's wrong?" he queried brusquely.

"My lead dog broke his trace. I think I've got it fixed."

Hammond examined the harness. "Looks all right," he decided. "We're going to camp as soon as we strike the end of this lake."

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Some Curious Clocks

Town in Morocco Has Quietest One In The World

In the Swiss stand at the Paris Exhibition last year one of the most interesting features was the world's smallest watch, the size of a small Canadian cent. Switzerland has always been famous for its watches and clocks, the latest device from that country is a clock that has no face. It has an automatic photograph arrangement inside, and when you press a button the clock calls out "Twenty past two," or whatever the time happens to be.

Just before the borders of Switzerland, in Munich, a doctor has invented a sick-room clock. Here the patient presses a button, and a magnified shadow of the face of the clock is thrown on the ceiling, so that he doesn't have to crane his neck to see the time.

An even stranger clock is to be found in a remote little American town. It consists of nothing but a face, hands, and a single lever. This lever is connected to a geyser which spouts a column of hot water out of the earth every 38 seconds, each spout moving the hands forward just that amount. As the spouting never varies in a fraction of a second the clock is always accurate.

But it is in Fez, a town in Morocco, that the honor must go of having the world's quietest "clock." One of the houses has, jutting out about a foot from the wall, the butt-ends of 12 boards. Precisely at each hour, an attendant comes out and places a flower-pot on the end of one of the rafters. At twelve o'clock all the pots are cleared away and the process is begun over again!

New Wing Formation

Will Give British Plane Increased Efficiency In Air

A high-speed flying wing capable of carrying a load more than 10 per cent heavier than orthodox commercial planes is being constructed at Whitney, England.

It is designed for a loaded weight of 26,000 pounds. With the engines of 1,000 horse power each it will have a top speed of 300 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 250 miles an hour at 10,000 feet, and will carry a commercial load of 15,000 pounds. This represents 51.6 per cent of the loaded weight compared with 40 per cent, usually obtained in the orthodox type of plane.

It will have a range of 2,700 miles carrying 20 passengers, their luggage and a crew of six.

The idea includes arrangement of the lifting surfaces on a rectangular plan and giving sufficient depth to the wide wings to enable them to serve as passenger cabins.

The wing formation, which affords lifts at the take-off and also provides accommodation for passengers, is a new one. It has been shown by experiments not only to be virtually non-stalling, but also to give the maximum lift at and beyond the angle of incidence required for landing. Specially shaped wing-tips are said to give a similarly delayed stall in lateral control.

Around the coast of Britain there are about 290 life-saving stations and 4,000 volunteers and more than 150 life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular lifeboat service.

A source of poultry feed is derived from the flesh of sharks.

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C. A. Marshall Editor & Publisher

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Thursday, September, 1st 1938

WHAT ABOUT THE MERCHANT?

In the small towns today merchants who are still doing business are up against the problem of collecting outstanding accounts. Large sums have been written off as uncollectable and still the ever present problem is still unsolved.

Wholesale houses demand their just dues and the merchant is up against a perpetual struggle to survive.

Governments are demanding their pound of flesh, but the merchant is left alone with no guarantee he will receive sufficient to keep the business going. Why not some protection for the merchant, for after all he cannot continue in business if he does not have some reasonable assurance that he will be able to collect for his goods. Many patrons, that have been the very best customers fail at times to meet their obligations through some unfortunate event over and above their control.

Some mutual agreement between merchant and government could be no doubt arranged which would contain a certain amount of assistance for the future of the merchant.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to convey my sincere thanks to Dr. Freeze, Dr. Dimock and the Nurses of the Carmangay Hospital for their untiring efforts on my behalf while a patient in the hospital, and all friends who sent the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Neil McLeod.

MISS

Margaret Patterson,
A. T. C. M.
TEACHER OF
Piano and Theory
WILL RESUME TEACHING
SEPTEMBER 3rd.

CARMANGAY

Rev. R. Taylor was a Calgary visitor this week.

G. L. Robertson, principal of the school, and Mrs. Robertson, returned home Tuesday.

Ernie Nowlin, Jr., has given up teaching and now has a position as a commercial traveller.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Beaumont have returned from a short holiday at Fairmount, B. C.

The Ladies' Aid will meet on Friday at the home of Mrs. C. W. Folk.

Miss Grace Church, who has been teaching at Turin for some time, has accepted the Barr Hill school for this year.

Mrs. Wold and daughter, of Montana, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Wold's sister, Mrs. Wm. Moore.

Mrs. C. W. Folk was hostess on Tuesday afternoon when she entertained a few ladies at the tea hour.

Miss Agnes Wilson left Tuesday for Edmonton where she will enter the Royal Alexander hospital as nurse-in-training.

C. W. Folk motored to Strathmore Wednesday with Miss Mary Folk, who is visiting her teaching duties there.

Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Taylor and Gehart Ness will leave for Calgary where they will attend Normal.

Arriving from Vancouver last week, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Anderson are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dornay Russell. This is their first visit here since their marriage in Vancouver last fall.

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Canadian Pacific

Dr. DAVID NICOL

DENTAL SURGEON
In Champion Friday only

CARMANGAY

Miss Katie Crowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crowe of Calgary and formerly of Carmangay, is a visitor in the district.

Ed Lundberg has been appointed as driver of the bus recently purchased by the school board to bring the children in from the country schools which have been closed.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

Alberta farmers in certain large areas need badly a new variety of wheat that will be as early as Garret, and that will possess the high qualities of Marquis.

The University of Alberta, the Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe, Lethbridge and at Beaverlodge, and the Provincial Schools of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion are working on this problem steadily, but they now need the farmers help, for the much desired new variety will be produced quicker if the plant breeders in these institutions can find out what farmers think of the varieties they are now using.

The University of Alberta recently published bulletin number 30 which deals with cereal crops. I recommend every farmer to write for a free copy of this excellent bulletin and then to fill in and to mail the questionnaire on wheat that will be found therein.

Those who have received the bulletin, but who have not yet filled in the questionnaire, should, I courteously suggest, do so, for the information that the farmers can supply, I am assured by Dr. Neathy of the University of Alberta, will most definitely help our plant breeders to produce the high quality earlier variety of wheat now so badly needed.

Following factors have tended to raise price:

Russia withdraws wheat offer - European political news still unfavorable - Germans makes substantial purchases of Argentine corn, Canadian and Russian wheat - Italian wheat requirements believed large and corn moderate - United Kingdom taking good quantities of Australian wheat - Adverse conditions in Russian weather delays harvest.

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REX CAFE
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For an excellent meal at a reasonable price. Remember
THE REX CAFE
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PROMPT SERVICE QUALITY BOOKS
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BETWEEN ALL STATIONS
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For Round Trip
GOING DATES
SEPT. 2 to
2 p. m. SEPT. 5
If no train Sept. 2nd, will be sold September 1
RETURN LIMIT SEPT. 6
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THE SNOW FENCE SILO

(Experimental Farm Letter)

Temporary silos constructed with snow fencing commonly employed for the protection of highways during winter, have been tested at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, for two seasons, states R. M. Hopper. This style of silo is built in sections the depth of the snow fence, and each section is filled with silage before the next one is erected. The silo is circular, and may be constructed of a suitable size to accommodate the amount of feed to be stored. For efficient silage making, the silo should be twelve to sixteen feet deep. In order to make the snow fence air tight it is required to be lined with a special heavy paper known in the building trade as "silacraft" or "silacene".

The snow fence silo used at Brandon was fourteen feet in diameter, and four sections, or sixteen feet high. One length of fence fifty feet long is sufficient to make a circle of this diameter and provide an overlap to permit the ends to be securely tied with wire. The paper lining was held in place during the process of filling by the use of clothes pins. After the first section was completely filled, the second section of the silo was added. The upper sections of the silo were slightly smaller in diameter than the one immediately below. This permitted the sections to telescope one into the other as the silage settled. It is essential to have the ground on which the silo is erected perfectly level so that the structure will remain upright.

The silo, fourteen feet in diameter at the ground level and about twelve feet in diameter at the top, and sixteen feet high held approximately thirty tons of corn silage. The cost of materials for construction were \$17.50 for the fence, and \$24.00 for the paper used for lining. While the snow fence can be used for a number of years, the paper can be used only once. The cost of paper was approximately twenty-eight cents per ton of silage stored. This cost, in addition to the annual depreciation of the snow fence, makes this type of silo more costly on a per-ton storage basis than the permanent silo.

The snow fence silo affords little protection from frost unless it is well banked with straw or other material. Care must be exercised during the process of filling to prevent the paper lining being torn and admitting air to the silage. When these precautions are taken, the quantity of silage secured is quite satisfactory.

From the experience gained at Brandon, the snow fence silo is one of the most economical types when considered over a period of years. As a temporary expedient its use can only be recommended in areas where the trench type of silo cannot be employed on account of the nature of the soil, or lack of drainage. The main use of a snow fence silo would seem to be restricted to providing extra storage space in seasons when the silage crop cannot be accommodated in the regular silo. Under such conditions, the silage from the snow fence silo should be fed first in order to escape excessive freezing.

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Large Canteloupes, 2 for	25c
Swift's Pork Sausage, per tin	25c
Handy Maid Peas, per tin	10c
Prairie Dollar Sodas, per box	40c
Celery per lb.	10c

Red or Green Peppers, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Silver Skin Onions, Tomatoes For Canning.

E. LATIFF

Phone 14

CARD OF THANKS

We take this means of thanking our neighbors and other friends for their kindly interest and many beautiful flowers, also to express our gratitude to Dr. Freeze and staff of the Carmangay Hospital for their care during the recent illness of Mrs. Summers.

Maxwell's Barber

Shop and Beauty

-Parlor- Permanent Waving

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Champion, Alberta

Trade Your Wheat For Flour

You cannot afford to pay a big price for flour, with sixty cent wheat—

The Vulcan Flour Mill

is trading wheat for flour, either by paying for the milling, or just trade your wheat.

FOR 3 BUSHELS and 20 POUNDS of WHEAT

we will give you—
100 POUNDS of FLOUR

without paying for any milling. Every bag of FLOUR going out of this MILL is guaranteed.

Free Storage We will store your flour free at the mill.

Remember you make no mistake as our good quality wheat this year will give you flour that cannot be beaten anywhere.

To be convinced buy a sack at the—

CHAMPION GROCETERIA

VULCAN FLOUR MILL
VULCAN, ALBERTA

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CENTRE STREET 7th FLOOR
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RATES \$1 and \$1.50 - WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

Read the ads in this issue, they, too, are news - important news.